United Nations E/2016/SR.45

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
25 August 2016

Original: English

2016 session
24 July 2015-27 July 2016
Third coordination and management meeting

Summary record of the 45th meeting
Held at Headquarters, New York, on Monday, 25 July 2016, at 3 p.m.

President: Mr. Shava (Vice-President) ..... (Zimbabwe)

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16-12855 (E)

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In the absence of Mr. Oh Joon (Republic of Korea), Mr. Shava (Zimbabwe), Vice-President, took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.

Agenda item 16: Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (*continued*)

1. **Mr. Amer** (Observer for Israel), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the baseless accusations made by the Observer for the State of Palestine that morning at the forty-fourth meeting of the Council had been answered time and time again. While the State of Palestine claimed to fight incitement, its leadership incited violence against Israel on a daily basis, exploiting religion to that end. For example, President Mahmoud Abbas had made absurd statements in the European Parliament accusing Jewish rabbis of attempting to poison Palestinian drinking water. The Palestinian leadership glorified terror and introduced its children to a world of hate and violence where terrorists were viewed as heroes. There was a strong correlation between the rise of terror attacks and the ongoing incitement by the Palestinian leadership.

2. Moreover, the Palestinian leadership failed to take responsibility for the well-being of its own people, repeating its accusations like a broken record but refusing to return to the negotiation table. It seemed easier to blame others, incite violence and manipulate the truth than to take responsibility and act like the State that Palestine claimed to be.

3. Israel wished for peace, but it was first necessary to put an end to terror and incitement, with both parties agreeing to direct, face-to-face negotiations.

Agenda item 11: Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (*continued*) (A/71/89-E/2016/69)

4. **Ms. Gornass** (Chair, Committee on World Food Security, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)), introducing the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/71/89-E/2016/69), said that the Committee delivered on its ambitious mandate to ensure food security and improve nutrition for all by using an inclusive multi-stakeholder model. It served as the platform for global policy convergence on food security and nutrition issues and was supported by the three Rome-based agencies. Its independent High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition provided the knowledge necessary to bridge the science-policy gap and produce reports that informed substantive policy discussions.

5. At the forty-second session of the Committee on World Food Security, the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises had been adopted. Food insecurity and undernutrition were the most serious and common manifestations of protracted crises; they disrupted livelihoods and food systems, affecting all four dimensions of food security (availability, access, stability and utilization). There could be no peace without food security and no food security without peace. The Committee had agreed that protracted crisis situations required different and special attention compared to short-term crisis and development contexts. The 11 principles contained in the Framework represented a global consensus among countries, civil society, the private sector, United Nations agencies, and research and financial institutions. She encouraged all stakeholders to promote and support the Framework, including throughout the relevant United Nations organizations, funds and agencies.

6. The report produced by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition had highlighted the intrinsic linkages between water, food security and nutrition. For example, water was the main input for agriculture and food production. In addition, safe drinking water was crucial for the effective absorption of nutrients. Water scarcity, increasing competition for water between people and sectors, climate change, increasing degradation of water resources and ecosystems and the lack of fair and transparent allocation mechanisms were all addressed in the policy recommendations.

7. The Committee had adopted a multi-year programme of work with a focus on the themes of sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition, including the role of livestock; nutrition and food systems; and sustainable forestry for food security and nutrition.

8. The Committee would contribute to ongoing efforts to fight malnutrition in all its forms by

supporting the implementation of the Framework for Action produced by the Rome Declaration on Nutrition/Second International Conference on Nutrition and the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition. With regard to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, countries could take a concrete step towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 by implementing existing policy instruments developed by the Committee on World Food Security. Two priority topics were urbanization and rural transformation and women's empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition.

9. The Committee encouraged all stakeholders to share experiences and good practices concerning the implementation of its decisions and recommendations at the national, regional and global levels to contribute to monitoring efforts. An independent evaluation of the effectiveness of the Committee's reform would be completed in August 2016. The comprehensive review of the Committee's work would assess the extent to which the Committee was performing its roles, its efficiency, its effectiveness and the impact of its work. One objective would be to generate learning on multi-stakeholder collaboration, assessing whether the Committee was a possible model for replication.

10. **The President** invited the Council to take note of the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security as transmitted in the note by the Secretary-General contained in document A/71/89-E/2016/69.

11. *It was so decided.*

Agenda item 12: Coordination, programme and other questions

(a) Reports of coordination bodies (A/71/16 and E/2016/56)

(b) Proposed strategic framework for the period 2018-2019 (A/71/6)

12. **The President** invited the Council to take note, under item 12(a) of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-sixth session, contained in document A/71/16 and the annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2015, contained in document E/2016/56. He further invited the Council to take note, under item 12(b), of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2018-2019, as contained in the relevant fascicles of document A/71/6.

13. *It was so decided.*

Agenda item 17: Non-governmental organizations (*continued*) (A/70/915-E/2016/76, E/2016/32 (Part II), E/2016/L.26 and E/2016/L.27)

Draft decision E/2016/L/26: Application of the non-governmental organization Committee to Protect Journalists for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

14. **Mr. Coloma Grimberg** (Chile), also speaking on behalf of Mexico and Uruguay, said that civil society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) would play an essential role with regard to the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. The crucial function of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations was to open up channels for and facilitate the work of NGOs in various United Nations action areas.

15. However, as witnessed in too many previous cases, many applications from NGOs were delayed repeatedly or rejected for political reasons. That was a grave distortion of the process and objectives enshrined in Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, whereby consultative status must be granted to NGOs in a transparent, pluralistic and non-discriminatory fashion with a view to increasing the role of NGOs in the work of the United Nations.

16. It was regrettable that the Committee had recently made two unjustified decisions, refusing to grant consultative status to two important civil society organizations. The independent, plural, democratic and representative structure of the Committee must be further emphasized in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The Committee's image was tarnished by unmotivated rejections of valid NGOs.

17. The delay or rejection of consultative status affected developing countries the most, as they already faced major difficulties in petitioning for consultative status for local NGOs; it was even more disturbing that such unjustified rejections disproportionately affected organizations working to defend and promote human rights. Membership in the Committee must be extended to States that were committed to the expression of

pluralism in civil society. In addition, the Committee must adopt more transparent working methods, including by webcasting its proceedings. A serious review of the Committee's working methods would offer a chance to revitalize its work and increase its effectiveness.

18. **Mr. Shearman** (United Kingdom), speaking on behalf of the European Union and its member States; the candidate countries Albania, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; the stabilization and association process country Bosnia and Herzegovina; and, in addition, Armenia, Georgia, Liechtenstein and Norway, said that it was important to highlight the importance of the Committee as the only specialized body of the United Nations tasked with enabling the participation of civil society. It was also necessary to acknowledge the demanding nature of membership in the Committee and the increasing workload required of its members. The Committee was aided in its work by the guidelines contained in resolution 1996/31.

19. The Committee had a pivotal role to play in ensuring that the United Nations benefited from the expert advice of civil society organizations. Consequently, the Committee must complete its deliberations in a fair and transparent manner. Non-governmental organizations should not be perceived as a threat to the proper functioning of the United Nations or as a vehicle for subverting the will of Member States, but rather as an essential element of support to the effective and healthy functioning of the United Nations system.

20. Unfortunately, the outcome of the Committee's last session was not commensurate with the provisions governing consultative status for NGOs or wider considerations about the role of civil society. NGOs engaged in human rights were significantly more likely to be deferred than other applications. In addition, 60 per cent of new applications from NGOs working on women's human rights and over 40 per cent of those working on the human rights of persons with disabilities had been deferred. The Economic and Social Council must now consider the case of Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights, whose application had once again been rejected alongside six other NGOs dealing with similar issues.

21. The decision to deny consultative status to the Committee to Protect Journalists had drawn strong criticism, including from the Secretary-General. At a time when journalists were facing unprecedented levels of violence and threats, with 73 journalists killed in 2015, it was essential to allow the Committee to Protect Journalists to have a voice in the United Nations. Since the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had been unable to fully deliver on its responsibilities during the previous session, the Economic and Social Council must now send a clear message that the two aforementioned NGOs should be granted consultative status.

22. More generally, repeated deferrals of respected NGOs by the Committee were a source of concern. While it was at times proper for further information to be requested, when NGOs answered the necessary questions with diligence, no further untoward considerations must come into play. The Committee and its individual members must fulfil their responsibility of holding governments and international and regional organizations to account. Greater transparency, including webcasts of proceedings, would be an important step towards ensuring greater credibility for the Committee's deliberations.

23. Continuing in his national capacity, he said that the world faced a plethora of challenges, many of which could not be addressed without the direct and sustained involvement of civil society. The United Nations should therefore welcome civil society participation. In order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, a change was needed in the longer-term approach to civil society. The Committee must act in the best interests of the United Nations and facilitate rather than obstruct civil society participation.

24. The United Kingdom would work to promote open societies and to mitigate threats to civil society. He urged all Governments to create a safe and enabling environment to support the engagement of civil society with the United Nations and called on the Economic and Social Council to reverse the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and support accreditation for the Committee to Protect Journalists and the Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights.

25. **Mr. Glossner** (Germany) said that the Economic and Social Council must keep its doors wide open for civil society and national human rights institutions, as

the active participation of those stakeholders and their expert advice would be essential to implement the 2030 Agenda and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

26. His delegation expressed concern at recent developments in the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that had led to the repeated deferral, sometimes for years, of applications for accreditation. The data illustrated that NGOs working on the protection and promotion of human rights were significantly more likely to be deferred acceptance, which went against the principles of resolution 1996/31.

27. The Committee to Protect Journalists and the Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights had patiently fulfilled all of the necessary requirements and clearly demonstrated their value added to the work of the Economic and Social Council. Germany was therefore a proud sponsor of the two draft decisions supporting their application for consultative status.

28. **Mr. Jürgenson** (Estonia) said that the results of the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations were of concern, as the applications of non-governmental organizations involved in human rights, in particular, were delayed year after year. The involvement of civil society was essential to United Nations activities and made essential contributions to democratic societies.

29. Opposition to granting consultative status to non-governmental organizations was often based on whether the views of a given organization differed from those of some governments. He was concerned that some members of the Committee continued to use delaying tactics, such as asking repetitive questions that went beyond the information an organization was required to submit.

30. Organizations such as the Committee to Protect Journalists and the Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights, both of which had bodies of work in line with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and resolution 1996/31 of the Economic and Social Council, should not be subject to procedural measures that saw their applications continually deferred. As the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had failed to act in accordance with its mandate at its May 2016 session, the Economic and Social Council must take action. His delegation would therefore vote in favour of draft decisions E/2016/L.26 and E/2016/L.27.

31. **Mr. Lamek** (France) said that the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations not to grant consultative status to the Committee to Protect Journalists was disappointing, troublesome and a clear reprisal against that organization, whose professionalism was widely acknowledged. His delegation supported the right of the Committee to Protect Journalists and other organizations to support and promote the work of the United Nations. He would therefore vote in favour of draft decision E/2016/L.26.

32. Similarly, the rejection or deferral of the accreditation applications of the Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights and six other organizations in that field was unacceptable. The delaying procedure used against those applications was therefore regrettable, as their only aim was to restrict the essential role of civil society in the work of the United Nations. He would therefore vote in favour of draft decision E/2016/L.27.

Draft decision E/2016/L.26: Application of the non-governmental organization Committee to Protect Journalists for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

33. **The President** said that draft decision E/2016/L.26 contained no programme budget implications.

34. **Ms. Power** (United States of America) said that Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Guyana, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain had joined the sponsors of the draft decision.

35. The Committee to Protect Journalists was an independent and impartial organization with a long track record of reliable reporting. Although the organization's research had frequently been cited by numerous governments and United Nations bodies, it had been denied accreditation by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for four years. During that time hundreds of journalists had been imprisoned or killed.

36. While it was essential for the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to conduct thorough reviews of organizations applying for consultative status at the United Nations, and there could be

legitimate reasons to delay or deny the granting of that status, the Committee had systematically abused its authority to delay the applications of qualified organizations. Many non-governmental organizations had been denied consultative status on multiple occasions, sometimes simply because their work was critical of governments, as in the case of the Committee to Protect Journalists. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had therefore become a tool for keeping respected non-governmental organizations out of the United Nations.

37. It was unsurprising that the Committee to Protect Journalists had been denied accreditation given that 11 of the 19 countries on the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had been classified by Freedom House as not having press freedom. It was impossible to know which of the hundreds of non-governmental organizations denied accreditation were in the same position and the loss of their contributions to the United Nations was huge.

38. The actions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations also undermined the credibility of the United Nations in calling on governments to respect the rights of civil society in their own countries. Since 2012, over 100 laws constraining freedom of association or assembly had been proposed or enacted in 60 countries, many of which were the same countries using the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to block the accreditation of qualified organizations.

39. Among those killed since the Committee to Protect Journalists had first applied for accreditation was Pavel Sheremet, who had been assassinated on 20 July 2016 by a car bomb in Kyiv, Ukraine. When, on previous occasions, he had been beaten or arrested, the Committee to Protect Journalists had campaigned on his behalf. The Committee should be granted accreditation to support the other journalists in similar positions who already relied upon it.

40. **The President** announced that Antigua and Barbuda, Honduras, Moldova, Portugal, United Kingdom and Uruguay had become sponsors of draft decision E/2016/L.26.

41. **Mr. Ellinger** (Czech Republic) said that, while the mandate of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to enable civil society to actively participate alongside Member States was a key asset in the United Nations system, the outcome of the Committee's May 2016 session was concerning, particularly the manner in which the provisions on granting consultative status had been used. Both the General Assembly and the Security Council acknowledged that journalists deserved protection and the Committee to Protect Journalists doubtless met the criteria for being granted consultative status. His delegation would vote in favour of the draft decision.

Statements made in explanation of vote before the voting

42. **Mr. Pouleas** (Greece) said that the safety of journalists was a key issue which had been widely addressed in the United Nations system. The General Assembly resolution on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity, which had been introduced by Greece since 2013, had enjoyed increasing support each year. The international community had been united in condemning the treatment of journalists and combating impunity. In that regard, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations should have granted consultative status to the Committee to Protect Journalists, which had many years of experience and had already contributed to United Nations activities through its associate consultative status with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

43. With consultative status, the Committee to Protect Journalists would be able to make a critical contribution to the safety of journalists. It had responded diligently and thoroughly to questions and there was therefore no reason to delay the granting of consultative status. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations should facilitate the access of such organizations to the United Nations, rather than obstructing them by deviating from the guiding principles of Council resolution 1996/31. The use of delaying tactics and the deferral of applications through repetitive enquiries regarding unnecessary information was of great concern. His delegation supported the role of civil society at the United Nations and would vote in favour of the draft decision.

44. **Mr. Shearman** (United Kingdom) said that the Committee to Protect Journalists was a credible and effective organization, whose purposes and principles aligned with those of the United Nations. It already had associate consultative status with the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization and had participated in United Nations conferences and panels. Its data and research were valued by

stakeholders across the United Nations system and granting it consultative status would only enhance United Nations work on freedom of expression and the protection of journalists. His delegation would therefore vote in favour of the draft decision.

45. **Mr. Chu** Guang (China) said that his delegation was deeply concerned by the attempts of some countries to overturn the decisions made by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations in regard to granting consultative status to the Committee to Protect Journalists. Members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had the right to question organizations applying for accreditation and its methods of work and decisions should be respected.

46. The request of the Committee to Protect Journalists had been considered seriously and responsibly at the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations in May 2016 and its decision should be adopted by consensus. Attempts to overturn such decisions created confrontation and had led to the politicization of the Committee's work, which undermined its authority and credibility and was detrimental to its future. His delegation would vote against the draft decision.

47. **Mr. Saikal** (Afghanistan) said that the Committee to Protect Journalists had worked with a number of Afghan journalists' unions for many years on issues including violence against journalists and the provision of legal assistance to journalists. In Afghanistan, the Committee had developed an extremely comprehensive safety structure for journalists which it was currently working to implement in other countries. Granting consultative status to the Committee would encourage efforts to create a free and safe environment for journalists and strengthen their role in generating high-quality information.

48. **Ms. Khusanova** (Russian Federation) said that her delegation traditionally objected to revising any decisions made by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations during sessions of the Economic and Social Council. The Committee carried out a great deal of work on every application for consultative status and attempts by the Council's members, many of which did not have objective information about the activities of non-governmental organizations, to impose a revision of the Committee's decisions undermined trust in the Committee's activities and, to some extent, discredited it.

49. The decision in May 2016 not to grant consultative status to the Committee to Protect Journalists had occurred because one member, during regular consideration of the application, had requested a vote. A wide-reaching attempt to discredit the decisions and general work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had followed, with the aim of making the matter political and confrontational. Council resolution 1996/31 allowed the Committee to ask questions of any organization seeking consultative status and make informed assessments of their applications. It was inadmissible to exert pressure on the Committee.

50. With regard to the Committee to Protect Journalists, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had voiced its objections to granting consultative status and there was no justification for revisiting the decision. Her delegation would therefore vote against the draft decision.

51. **Mr. Nguyen** Duy Thanh (Viet Nam) said that his country's Constitution emphasized the right of citizens to freedom of speech, and recognized the roles of the press, mass media and journalists in promoting that right. Viet Nam had a large number of journalists and media outlets of various kinds, and the rights and safety of journalists were protected by various laws. The press played an important role in the reconstruction and development of Viet Nam.

52. Viet Nam supported the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and valued the role played by the Committee in strengthening relations between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations. With regard to the Committee to Protect Journalists, his delegation acknowledged and shared the legitimate concerns raised by other Member States. In that regard, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations required more time to properly review the application of the Committee to Protect Journalists and address related concerns. His delegation would therefore vote against the draft decision.

53. *At the request of the representatives of China and the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on draft decision E/2016/L.26.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Congo, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia,

Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Against:

China, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, India, Pakistan, Uganda.

54. *Draft decision E/2016/L.26 was adopted by 40 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.*

55. **Mr. Coloma Grimberg** (Chile) said that he was pleased that the majority of the members of the Council had joined him in voting in favour of the draft decision. It was pleasing to see that many countries continued to work in the spirit of General Assembly resolution 59 (1) on the Calling of an International Conference on Freedom of Information.

Draft decision E/2016/L.27: Application of the non-governmental organization Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

56. **The President** said that draft decision E/2016/L.27 had no programme budget implications.

57. **Ms. Bird** (Australia), introducing the draft decision, said that Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain had joined the sponsors. The Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights was a youth-led international organization made up of young people aged 18 to 29 committed to promoting the sexual and reproductive rights of young people through advocacy and training. It promoted the participation of young people in decision-making that affected their lives, including through participation in the 2030 Agenda process, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Population and Development.

58. The Coalition had first submitted its application for consultative status in 2010 but that application had been deferred 11 times. The Coalition had provided all requested information. Due diligence was integral to the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, but the Coalition was one example of an organization that had been excluded from engagement in United Nations processes by the Committee. Participation by such organizations enriched both the processes and the outcomes of the Council's deliberations. Member States should therefore support the decision to grant consultative status as a demonstration of broader support for the participation of non-governmental organizations whose aims and purposes were in line with the spirit, purposes and principles of the United Nations.

59. **Mr. Grant** (Observer for Canada) said that the Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights had first submitted its application for consultative status in 2010. That application had been deferred an astonishing 11 times even though the Coalition had answered every question submitted to it by the Committee. The Committee was to be commended for its careful consideration of consultative status, but the treatment of the Coalition's application went beyond reasonable inquiry intended to determine whether that non-governmental organization respected the principles on which consultative status was based. The Coalition was a group of dedicated young people who were passionate about human rights, gender equality and youth engagement. They had engaged with numerous United Nations processes including the Sustainable Development Goals negotiations. Divergent points of view should not be silenced simply because some Member States might disagree with those views.

60. **Mr. Ellinger** (Czech Republic) said that the Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights worked in areas where there might not be a consensus among Member States, but that in itself could not be a reason for denying access to Council discussions. Doing so would mean abandoning the principles on which the United Nations had been founded.

61. **Mr. Shearman** (United Kingdom) said that the Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights dealt with issues that were critical to the realization, promotion and protection of human rights and to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially those focused on gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and the achievement of healthy societies. It was exactly the type of organization that should be engaging with the United Nations. The refusal by the Committee to grant consultative status was based not on the merits of the

Coalition or its fulfilment of the criteria set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 but on the prejudices of some Member States on the Committee. That was unacceptable and proved that the United Nations needed the information, research and perspective that organizations such as the Coalition could provide.

62. **The President** said that Portugal and Uruguay had joined the list of sponsors.

63. *At the request of the representatives of China and the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on draft decision E/2016/L.27.*

In favour:

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against:

China, Guatemala, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Guyana, India, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Panama, Rwanda, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam.

64. *Draft resolution E/2016/L.27 was adopted by 26 votes to 7, with 13 abstentions.*

65. **Mr. Coloma Grimberg** (Chile) said that the United Nations Charter made it clear that diversity and respect for diversity were key to the effective work of the Organization.

Action on the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2016 resumed session (E/2016/32 Part II)

66. **The President** drew attention to the draft decisions contained in chapter I of the report.

Draft decision I: Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification from non-governmental organizations, as amended by the adoption of draft decisions E/2016/L.26 and E/2016/L.27.

Draft decision II: Withdrawal of the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Human Lactation Center

Draft decision III: Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

Draft decision IV: Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

Draft decision V: Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

Draft decision VI: Dates and provisional agenda of the 2017 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

Draft decision VII: Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

67. *Draft decisions I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII were adopted.*

The meeting rose at 4.55 p.m.